REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,117.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1875.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SOCOTRA," 1,917 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Withers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		February 1875
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Colombo 22
„ Ratnagherry	14	„ Galle 23
„ Vingorla	14	„ Negapatam 25
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras 28
„ Mangalore	16	March.
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada 2
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Vizanagram 3
„ Calicut	18	„ Bimlipatam 3
„ Beypore	18	„ Calingapatam 4
„ Cochin	19	„ Goopalpore 4
„ Alleppy	19	„ False Point 5
„ Tuticorin	21	Arrives CALCUTTA 7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which form regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Timatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchen, Indragiri and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875		March 1875
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSSEREH 3
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Kurrachee 7
„ Guadur	17	„ Bushire 5
„ Muscat	18	„ Linga 10
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bunder Abbas 12
„ Linga	23	„ Muscat 14
„ Bahrein	24	„ Guadur 16
„ Bussire	25	„ Kurrachee 19
„ Fao	27	Arrive BOMBAY 22
Arrive BUSSREH	28	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Hewesson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Dutch Mandvie.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th on the 9th and 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 18th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15 h March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accomodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 27th February.

THE S.S. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has accommodation for a limited number of First-Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, Jan. 28, 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO ..... 3,257 Tons ... 15th March.
NAVARINO..... 3,356 „ ... 20th April.

THE above magnificent and fast Steamer will have despatch about the dates mentioned. They were built expressly for the Indian trade, and their Cabin accommodation (saloonships) is very superior, with a spacious Saloon on deck. Each vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class ..... Rs. 300
Second do. ..... „ 200

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, January 28, 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. PALERMO, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fm.	
TANJORE ..... E. J. Baker...	2245	400	15th	—Southampton.
ZAMBESI ..... G. F. Cates.....	2421	370	2d—	Suez, &c.
			March.	
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray...	3648	600	1st—	South-mpton
VENETIA ..... W. C. Angove..	2726	450	8th—	Suez, &c.
INDUS ..... N. Stewart	3428	500	15th—	Southampton.
TEHERAN ..... A. H. Johnson.	2589	400	22d—	Suez, &c.
DECCAN..... J. D. Gaby ..	3128	600	29th—	Southampton.
			April.	
SUMATRA ..... E. C ristian...	2 48	500	5th—	Suez, &c.
HYDAS ES ..... D. Beaudoin	2984	450	12th—	Southampton.
DELHI ..... G. Lee.....	2178	400	19th—	Suez, &c.
POONA	2152	600	26th—	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and intalled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,902 tons and 450 H.P.) Captain S. D. Shalland, will be despatched as above, carrying the Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave middle of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,300 Tons, F. W. Hedges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Hall & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL

TO SAIL POSITIVELY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 10 A.M.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,668 Tons, J. C. Rs w, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

Fare to LIVERPOOL...Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to JOHNSON & Co.,

No. 34 Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accomodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doney, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 16th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Rutnagherry,	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore,	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

5 Bales grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs, 2 bales grey jaconets, 3 cases black woollen cloth, 2 cases blue woollen cloth, 2 cases assorted colour army cloth, 3 bales best English Navy canvas, from No. 1 to 5, 2 cases grey duffels, 1 case serges, 56 by 44, 2 cases Rimmel's florida water, 1 case eau de cologne, 2 cases sundry articles, 1 case carriage lamps, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Kerosine Oil Chandeliers, Brackets, Wall Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Harps, Reading Room Lamps, &c., &c.

THURSDAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their Rooms :—

An invoice of 2-light chandeliers wall lamps, harps, drawing-room lamps, pen ant lamps, 1 brary lamps 1 light bracket lamp, side lamps, table lamps, brass hanging lamps with round burners, spare founts, chimneys, rings, cotton wicks, &c., &c.

The above articles are now on view, and they are made by the celebrated make rs, Messrs. Dynial & Co., and Messrs. H. Land & Co. of America, and Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee & Co., recommend to merchants and gentlemen to come and inspect the same.

An invoice of rich gilted Bohemian glassware ; the same consists of beer mugs, water jugs and goblets, flower vases of different sorts, scent and toilet bottles, toilet sets, liquor sets, powder and cassole boxes, candlesticks, tumblers, &c., &c.

An invoice of fine silted albums of sizes.

1 case of dolls of different sorts.

1 case of tin cash boxes of sizes.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey Shirtings, Mudapolams, Jaconnets, Prints, Dhuties, &c.

On account and at the risk of Cooverjee Megjee, per s.s. Atalanta :—

J. S. 12½2 0. 75 kegs of red lead.

On account and at the risk of underwriters.

1 bale containing 20 pieces of canvas.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of Landed Property at 4, Marine Lane and Chandewadiy Lane.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the mortgagee Cowasjee Nowrojee Damla, and by consent of the mortgagor, Pestonjee Sorabjee, Working Boxwalla, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at 4, Marine Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 39, containing by admeasurement 78 3/4 square yards, be the same little more or less an bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the house of Cooverjee Eduljee, on or towards the north by the house of Sorabjee Daby Cuntook, and on or towards the south by 4th Marine Lane.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER 5 P.M.

By order of the above named mortgagee and by consent of the heirs of the mortgagors Bhoi Ruttonbhai, since deceased, the daughter of Pestonjee Cowasjee Cooshman, and wife of Pestonjee Sorabjee, working-boxwalla, and also of the mortgagor the said Pestonjee Cowasjee Workingbox-walla :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chaundewaddy Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Subdistrict of Bhoolesh wur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 1518/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows : On or towards the east by the house of Rama Guvelee, on or towards the w st by the house of Laxmon Jeeva, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the north by a public passage.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK HACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate of Seal dah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

WEDNESDAY 10TH, FRIDAY 12TH, AND SATURDAY the 13TH FEBRUARY,

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall ; Gallery, 8 annas.

Children half price to the Hall, only.

Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the Institute.

Seats can be reserved without extra charge.

W. CROPLEY, Agent.

TENDERS are invited for the REPAIRS of the PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle at present occupied by the BANK OF BENGAL. Plans of the building and specifications of the repairs required can be seen at the Bank.

G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 9th February 1875.

WANTED, a young MAN with a knowledge of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, of good address and qualified to conduct Office Correspondence. Apply by letter only with copies of Testimonials to A.B., Office of this paper.

WANTED to CHARTER by the Government Ceylon for a term of about 5 months from 1st March next a full-powered Steamer in through working order and seaworthy condition, capable of carrying 200 tons measurement CARGO, and 144 hours consumption of COAL in bunkers, on a draft of 16 feet, and having first class cabin Accommodation for 12 persons ; to be employed in coasting round Ceylon, vessel to be kept thoroughly equipped, manned and in working order at owners' expense, Government providing coal only. Apply stating lowest terms, and giving full description of vessels, to FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.,

AGENTS, H. M. CEYLON GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to noon of TUESDAY the 16th instant, for the construction of the unfinished portion of the DE LISLE ROAD.

Plans, Specification, and Forms of Tender can be seen and obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E., Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, 8th February, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following MACHINES now lying in Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 1 P.M., on the 16th instant.

3 Washing Machines as per List,
1 Weighing Machine do.
Donkey Engine and one Boiler as per List.

The List and the Machines can be seen at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

TERMS.—A Deposit of Ten per cent. will be received from the highest Bidder, and if the offer is approved by Government the Machines will then be delivered on payment of the full amount offered.

JOHN. H. FENWICK, Major,

For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 6th February, 1875.

VALENTINES.

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF VALENTINES BOTH COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL

COOPER & CO.,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS.

BROWN COARSE STRAW HAT, the Mathilde. Rs. 4-8.

BLACK and BROWN, the Belgravia. Rs 4-8.

WHITE COARSE STRAW HAT, the Belgravia. Rs. 5-8.

WHITE STRAW HAT, the Marie. Rs. 6-8.

WHITE STRAW HAT (Dunstable) Belgravia. Rs. 8-8.

WHITE STRAW HAT (Dunstable) Mathilde. Rs. 8-8.

WHITE SPLIT STRAW HAT, the Florence. Rs. 5-8.

WHITE SPLIT STRAW HAT, the Rubens. Rs. 7-8.

WHITE SPLIT STRAW HAT, the Connaught. Rs. 8-8.

WHITE SPLIT STRAW HAT, the Filey. Rs. 7-8.

WHITE SPLIT STRAW HAT, the Windermere. Rs. 7-8.

WHITE SPLIT STRAW HAT, the Albemarle. Rs. 7-8.

WHITE SPLIT STRAW HAT, the Grosvenor. Rs. 7-8.

WHITE SPLIT STRAW HAT, the Promanade. Rs. 8-8.

WHITE SPLIT STRAW HAT, the Malvern. Rs. 5-8.

THE ABOVE ALSO IN BROWN, BLACK, and GREY.

WHITE PLAIN STRAW HAT, the Rustic. Rs. 4-8.

WHITE PLAIN STRAW HAT, the Saltburn. Rs. 4-8.

BLACK STRAW HAT, the Saltburn. Rs. 4-8.

BROWN STRAW HAT, the Saltburn. Rs. 4-8.

CHILDREN'S WHITE SPLIT STRAW HATS, in all the new shapes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8.

CHILDREN'S BROWN, BLACK, AND GREY STRAW HATS, in all the new shapes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8.

SAILOR HATS for Ladies and Children in Black, White, and Grey, from Rs. 5 to Rs 7 8.

LEGHORN HATS, in the latest shapes. Rs. 6-8, Rs 7 8, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 9, and Rs. 10-8.

WHITE FELT HATS for Ladies and Children from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF, ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,

8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a small YACHT, to be seen at Apollo Bunder, apply E. L. BARTON, Oriental Bank.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

VALENTINES,

AT

WATSON & COMPANY'S,

8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

REVISED PRICE LIST FOR 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR TEA ESTABLISHMENTS,

24, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY. AND East Street, POONA.

THE undermentioned well-known and widely appreciated INDIAN TEAS, the produce of the Celebrated Holta, Bijnauth, and other Estates.

These Teas have been highly eulogized in the leading Journals of this and other Presidencies, for their excellence of Manufacture, Strength and Flavour.

TERMS—CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in Canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. a.	From 15 lbs. and upwards. Rs. a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Sujnauth Mixture	1 10	1 6	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0	

FINEST QUALITY OF SUGAR.

Loaf, double refined, at Ans. 5 per lb., Wholesale 41 lbs. and upwards at Ans. 4-9 per lb.
No 1, White Crystalized at Ans. 4 6 per lb., Wholesale 41 lbs. and upwards at Ans. 4-3 per lb.
No. 2, Pale Yellow at Ans. 3 9 per lb., Wholesale 41 lbs. and upwards at Ans. 3-6 per lb.
No. 3, Yellow at Ans. 3 per lb., Wholesale 41 lbs. and upwards at Ans. 3 per lb.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Blanket's	each 10 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Overland Suits	25 to 36 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Warm Suits	30 0	Rezais or Quilts	5-8 to 10 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	0 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	25 and	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 21 0	Linen Collars	doz. 6 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	69 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	„ 5 0
Pyjamas	6 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Warm Gloves	1 14
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Mits	1 8
White do.	4 8	Extra large do	24 0	Mufflers	2 12
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Pins, Scarf	1 to 3 0
English Cambric do.	4 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	72 0	Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
Red Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Gents' Bags fitted complete	72 0	Windsore for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Soun Silk do	11 0			Sponges	3 8
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0			Soap Boxes	1 8
Ladies' Under do	4-8 to 6 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 8	Do. Brushes	0 12
Gents' Cotton Socks	doz. 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Nail Do.	0 14
Warm do	„ 15 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pieskin case	9-8 to 12 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	„ 13 8	Money Belts	7-8 to 13 8	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose	„ 9 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8	Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 8
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz	5-8 to 12 8	Air Pillows	1 8	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8	Travelling do	1 8	Shaving Paper	8 8
Bathing Drawers	3 8	English Feather do	7 8	Pocket Knife	2 8
Travelling Caps	3 8	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	1 0
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0	Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Travelling Hats	3-8 to 6 8	Cork Mattresses	15 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech	6-8 to 12 8
Carligan Jackets very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Clothes do.	15 0	Folding Croquet Chairs	9 8
Sheets per pair	„ 9 8	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8		
Pillow Cases each	1-4 to 2 8	Waterproof Coats	10 0		

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

SHIRTS,

Fitting with Precision, and Ease.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Beg to draw attention to the Superior Fit Finish, and Large Variety of Materials in this Department—Special attention to Mofussil Orders.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a
Oxford Cloth—The genuine Cool, Shrinkless and absorbing	Six 26 0	42 0	Fine Long Cloth, with Our Folded Front for Indian Washing. "The Cheapest Shirt in India"	28 0	31 8	Silk and Wool, a very superior Article, plain or neat Stripes, shrunk	52 0	58 0
French printed Cambric with Collars attached The late Designs	28 0	31 0	The above with Extra Super Long Cloth	31 0	35 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colors, and Neat Fancy Stripes, very Soft Thoroughly Shrunk	49 0	55 0
Printed Cambric a strong useful Shirt, with Collar attached	22 8	25 0	Long Cloth, made as above Cambric Front, and Cuffs	22 8	25 0	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes	11 8	13 0
			Dress Shirts, Fancy Fronts	7 8	8 8	Each		

GENT'S SHIRT COLLARS, *Fine Irish Linen.*

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Shakspere, Deep, Per Doz	6 0	7 0
Shakspere, Moderate	6 0	7 0
West End, Small Turn	6 0	7 0
Harvard, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
Pall Mall, Stand up	6 0	7 0
Military, Small Stand	6 0	7 0
The Harvard and West End, with coloured Tie attached for Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, *Hemmed and Washed.*

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Lawn, plain or coloured Borders	5 0	6 0
Irish Cambric, with plaintape, or fancy cord borders, manufactured from the best Flax	10 8	12 0
	12 8	14 0
	13 8	15 0
	15 0	17 0
Extra Super, a very special quality	18 0	20 0
Fine Irish, with neat coloured Borders	15 8	17 0
French CAMBRIC, hem stitched Border	21 0	24 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES FOR THE MILLION!!!

ALL TASTES SERVED.

COPE'S "BOUQUET" TOBACCO COVERED,

Per Box of 100 Rs. 3. per 1,000 Rs. 28.

WILLS' CIGARETTES.

Per Box of 25 12 Annas, per 1,000 Rs. 28.

SALES POLLARD LLOYD AND CO.'S NOVELTIES

"IMPERATRICE" per Box of 100 Rs. 3-8, per 1,000 Rs. 34.
Do. in fancy ornamented boxes of 12 each, 8 Annas per Box.
"ZULEIKA" per Box of 100 Rs. 2-8, per 1,000 Rs. 24.
Do. in fancy ornamented boxes of 18 each, 8 Annas per Box.
"GOLD CROSS" without mouth-piece, in boxes of 18 each, 8 Annas per Box.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.

"EPIRE" Aromatique, per 1,000 Rs. 28, per Box of 100 Rs. 3.

J. NEUBERG,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 9TH FEBRUARY 1875.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed with a steadier feeling than it opened, the sales reaching 15,000 bales. Prices however were unaltered, with the exception of Mid Orleans which was quoted 1/16d. higher, and this morning, owing to comparatively large receipts at the American ports, the tone is reported dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, against imports 27,000. In New York Mid Uplands is unaltered but futures are ¼ cent. per lb. lower. The American figures are as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Monday's receipts	27,000	37,000	23,000
„ Exports to U. K.	26,000	13,000	17,000
Three days' Receipts	41,000	56,000	45,000
„ Exports to U. K.	33,000	15,000	31,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,663,000	2,754,000	2,417,000
„ Exports to U.K. „	1,067,000	969,000	872,000

Consols this morning are still quoted at 92¼ ; French Rentes at 102, an advance of ¼ ; Bar Silver at 57¾d. per oz.

STERLING Exchange to day has been decidedly easier in tendency and closes 1/32d. lower. Banks in the morning came out as sellers at yesterday's rates but meeting a fair demand declined to go on unless at the reduction. For Credits and Documents there has been a good enquiry but there is no great amount of paper offering and sellers as a rule are holding out in expectation of a fall. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 10 3/16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10¾d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 10 19/32d.	„
Documents 3 do.	.. 1s. 10¾d.	„

On Calcutta the demand rate has fallen to 7/16 discount, but 60 days sight is still nominally at ¼ per cent discount. Government Paper is quiet at previous figures, say Fours Rs. 102½ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103½ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109½. Shares continue dull and declining. Bank of Bombay have lost yesterday's improvement and now stand at Rs. 723½. Spinning shares show a further decline as a rule of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share. Colaba land shares have fallen to Rs. 1,205. Other quotations are unaltered. Cotton has been steady although quiet and the transactions reported are at yesterday's prices. Ginned Broach is still the most favorite description and for ready cotton Rs. 225 to Rs. 226 half pressed, and Rs. 231 full pressed has been paid. The higher classes of Oomrawuttee are also very firmly held, Rs. 187 being asked for good fair and Rs. 191 for fully good fair full pressed. In new Dhollera descriptions there is nothing doing, sellers being indisposed to contract forward. The receipts yesterday were 8,728 bales made up of about 4,000 bales of Oomrawuttee descriptions, 3,800 bales of Broach and the balance of Old Dhollera and Compta.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at £2-5 per immediate shipment, £2-8-9 all February and £2-10 all March. Sailing ships are firm at £2-10 both for ready and forward shipment.

IN PIECE GOODS no change can be noticed. A fair enquiry exists, for some special makes at comparatively full rates, but as a general rule the market is dull and inactive.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	59
72,000	1,000	all	75 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	6p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	725½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	284	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of Indi..	116
64,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,85	100 p.ct.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,750
250	2 000	1,10	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
100	80	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	6.0
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	1,000	1,000	200 p.ct.	Apollo Press Co.....	2,000
625	1,000	all		Bellary	665 ex.
6	5	all	90 p.ct.	Berar Company (New) ..	520
200	2,500	all	80 p.ct.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,400
400	500	all	50 p.ct.	Do New.....	850
1,4 0	250	all	65 p.ct.	Broach Cotton Co	375
400	1,500	all	37½ p.ct.	Carwar Company.....	760
239	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	160
600	1,000	all	175 p.ct.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,500
300	100	all	Nil	Dacoba P. & G. Co.	200
200	1,000	all	100 p.ct.	Dharwar Press Co.....	1,100
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,800
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.ct.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	285
300	1,000	all	150 p.ct.	Franel Press Co	425
1166	...	1,00	100 p.ct.	Imperial Press Co.....	445
2125	400	350	60 p.ct.	Kalbadevi Press & G. Co.	4 5
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co., Ld	1,750
120	...	1,50	150 p.ct.	Prince of Wales Press..	1,500
2 0	1,500	all	200 p.ct.	Sassoon Press Co.....	1,000
2000	75	135	p.ct.	Scinde Press Co.....	4 5
400	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	125
1,000	8%	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
480	1,000	all	100 p.ct.	Volkart's United Press Co.	123

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,260
600	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	5,430
300	2,000	5 0	...	Bhowanagar M. & F. C.	2 0 0
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,240
1 600	150	110	10	Broach Mills.....	220
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
2 0 0	2,500	all	20 p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning.....	1,300
1,800	1,25	all	125 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,150
1 400	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,220
700	1,000	all		Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,160
210	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills ...	1,310
.....	...	900		Khandelah Spinning	1,150
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,230
.....	...	500		Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,235
1,650	1,000	all	120 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,300
1,000	25	all	60	Oriental	750
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning.....	1,250
500	1,000	25	3½ p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

15,000	3,000	all	0	Colaba Land Co.....	1,165
7,500	150	all	...	Freer Land & Pier Co. Ld.	142
1,750	2,000	2,000	270 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,500
6,000	1 400	all	130 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218 6/8 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	245 ex.
.....	£20	3 14 6	do. Do. New £10 Shares	126
.....	„	65 7 6	do. Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 12 6	do. Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,000	do. B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,110
...	£18	19 6 15	do. Do. New £18 Shares ..	22)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240 p.c.	Bombay Durmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	17 p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co..	38
1,000	500	all	7 p.c.	Treacher & Co	280
.....	250	all	40 p.c.	Vizgas Patent Slip Co....	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation		
.....	25	19	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING.

MONEY continues easy and abundant, costing only about 4 per cent. for Demand Loans in the bazar. The Bank minimum, however still stands at 5 per cent. and a reduction in that quarter can hardly be looked for until the extent of the Rice-port demand is seen with something like certainty. It ought to be begining to show, as the shipments of Silver up to date have been on quite a trifling scale. The Bank's Cash Balances have further increased by 16 lakhs of rupees, and the smallness of the commercial demand for money is shewn forth by an increase of 35 lakhs in the Private Deposits, doubtless chiefly proceeds of Council Bills, as the Treasury Balance here has declined 28 lakhs, whilst those at the branches have gone up 6 lakhs. The items of accommodation to the public continue without change of importance in either direction. The Bills Discounted have increased 3 lakhs, and the Loans and Credits together have decreased 4 lakhs.

The Bank of England minimum was reduced to 3 per cent. last Thursday, an occurrence instantly taken advantage of by the Continent for withdrawals of Gold, and the large total of a million and a half has left Threadneedle Street for that destination during the last three days. The reduction will therefore most likely have been reversed at to-day's meeting of the Court of Directors. A strong demand for Silver is said to have sprung up in London, and although the price is still quoted at 57¾d., purchases cannot be made at that figure, and the comparatively good rates at which the Council Bills were sold yesterday would seem to indicate that silver is being looked after by shippers to China and Bombay, if not to Calcutta, where the inducement to ship is not apparent.

The Piece-goods Market has been very sluggish this week, and importers find sales slow and difficult. Consumption, however, appears to be going on freely judging by the quantities of goods going up-country by rail, and second hands will want replenishing ere long.

In the Export trade, the sales of *Indigo* and *Tea* have gone off wonderfully well this week, in face of adverse advices from home. The Indigo season may now be considered over, but there will be another large sale of Tea before the close of the season. *Jute* is very dull, and may be called a dead-letter.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has not recovered from the depression that it sustained towards the end of last week, and although on Saturday a sale of Bank Bills was made at 1-10 9/16 that rate did not hold, and on Monday morning a pretty general quotation of 1-10¾ was withdrawn almost immediately on buyers showing a disposition to work at the reduction. The next and the following day a considerable business was done at 1-10 7/16 for 6 months', and at 1-10¼ for 3 months' sight, and even these rates at one time assumed a weak appearance. To-day there has been a slight reaction, and the tone of the market is at the moment decidedly steadier, long-dated Bank Paper having been placed at 1-10¾, and Credits at 1-10 9/16, the latter having been previously sold at 1-10¾, and even exceptionally at a sixteenth less Document Bills began at 1-10¾, but soon declined to 1-10 11/16, at which, perhaps, most of the business was done. Some were thereafter done at 1-10⅝, but to-day that rate does not meet with takers. Demand Bank Bills have varied from 1-10¾ down to 1-10, and 3 months' Paper has been tolerably steady at 1-10¾. The improvement of to-day in long-dated paper does not affect short bills, in face of a probable advance in the value of money at home. To-day's closing rates were—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1-10
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	...	1-10¼
Bank Bills, 6 „ „	...	1-10 7/16 to ½
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months sight	...	1-10 9/16
Document Bills, 6 months' sight,	...	1-10 11/16

Bombay quotations are strong, as sterling there continues to keep the lead, and Demand Bank Paper stands at from 4 to 6 annas premium, 60 days,' at 8 annas discount.

China business for the direct steamers has not yet commenced, the Opium sales having taken place only to-day, but rates are likely to be strong in sympathy with the Hong-Kong quotation on India.

The Council Bills sold yesterday in London went at a reduction on previous price, but still at a good rate, considering their extent and the course of exchange here during the past fortnight. On Calcutta they went about half at 1-10 and half at 1-10 1/16, 36 lakhs whilst the 30 lakhs on Bombay got an average of 22 10, or nearly 1-10½.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The Market has become quite active, and for Tea Scrip in particular a very good demand has set in ; whilst Spinning Mill Shares, which had been the most depressed of all, are now again in rather more favour. The extent of business all round during the past week has been considerable, and at enhanced prices, in almost every instance.

Government Paper has again gone up, and a fair business has been done at advancing rates until to day, when top prices are barely supported. Still, the tone of the market remains good. Quotations are as under—

4 per cents.	...	102¾
4½ per cents.	...	103¾
5½ per cents.	...	109½ to ¾

Bank Shares are not very active, but Bengal's have brought from 1,400 to 1,402½. Cash sales of National's have taken place as low as 116 and 116¼, but for time the rate has been business at 120. In others, there is nothing doing.

Tea Shares are generally again higher. Central Cachar's are in good demand, selling up to 165, now asking from 169 to 170 ; and Singlos have also been and are, wanted up to 134. Durrung's have been dealt in up to 91, Soom's up to 100, Doling's up to 72, Bengal's up to 98, Majagram's at 115, Holta's at 114, Chandipore's at 775 and 780, Cossobeal's at 195, East India's at 85 and 86, Springside's at 126, Burkola's at 103, Hoolungcoorie's at 86, Bisnauth's at 375, Eastern Cachar's at 190, Kalacherra's at 128 and 130, and Lackimpore's at 125. There has been no good buying in the following :—Gowhatty's carrying the price up to about 107, Kunchunpore's up to 91½, Balasun's up to 125 Lower Assam's up to 47, and New Fallodhi's up to 122.

Spinning Mill Shares are much more easy of sale than of late, and values are mostly a little higher. Barnagore's, after drooping to 133, recovered to 137, but are rather flatter at the close, selling to-day at 135 ; Bowreah's, after selling at 115, have been subsequently let go at 114 ; Budge-Budge have advanced 16 premium for the old, and to 5 premium for the new shares ; Goosery's have brought 240 and 242 ; Howrah's, 8 annas premium for cash, and 2½ rupees premium for 1 month's time ; Serampore's, 2 premium, Original 211 ; and Fort Gloster's from 100 to 104, now quoting 102.

Coal Shares have not been so extensively dealt in this week, and New Beerbhoom's, after again selling at from 137 to 140, on its being stated that the sale of land to the Iron Company had been settled on very favourable terms for the vendors, have again been rather easier, with sales at 133¾ ex-dividend of 3¼ rupees declared ad-interium ; Ranegunge's further advanced to 106, now standing at about 113 ; and Bengal's have been done at 1,335 and 1,340. Equitable's are wanted at 297½, but no sellers appear under 300, cash.

Miscellaneous Shares show no changes of importance. India General's have again brought 530 for cash, and 545 for nearly two months' time ; Bengal Iron's have been sold at 7 and 8 premium ; Bally Paper Mills at 103½ ; Watson's Press at 128, and Ramkistopore Press at 101.

The English Mail of 8th January was delivered here on Sunday morning last, and that of the 15th will be delivered the same time next week. If the new proposed Mail-train arrangements had been in force, three letters could have been delivered here on Saturday forenoon, having arrived in Bombay in time for that.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE *s. s.* PEARL, 336 tons, Captain C. Doer!, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP BULWARK, 1332 tons, Captain G. T. Seator, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 6331 bales cotton. 156 cwts nigor seed, 320 cwts horns, 545 cwts rags, 5,814½ cwts myrabolams, and 477½ cwts. coir yarn.

THE P. & O. Co.'s *s. s.* AVOCA, 904 tons Captain J. H. Torbuck, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China Mail, and the following passengers. For Hongkong, Mrs Hastings. For Galle, Mr. Temple, she carried the following cargo :—1,827½ chests opium, 618 bales cotton, and sundries.

THE P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* GOLCONDA, 1,253 tons, Captain J. D. Shallard, arrived in harbour yesterday from China &c., with China Mail, and the following cargo :—From Hong-Kong, 66 packages silk piece goods, 250 boxes tea, 333 packages glass bangles, 263 packages preserves, 238 packages silk, 9 cases bird leaves, 1,643 packages sugar candy, 9 boxes white copper, 35 packages beads, 1 box peppermint flowers 10 packages cubebs, 2 boxes specie, 4 cases drums, 11 boxes fans, 3 cases paper, 1 case seal, 51 cases umbrellas, and 51 cases canes. From Singapore, 9 cases silk, 12 cases nutmegs, 25 pieces tusks, 1 case medicine 49 cases tea, 1 case mace, 59 bags sticklac, 51 packages China cubebs, 10 boxes benjoin, 39 slabs tin, and 71 bags cloves. From Penang, 125 slabs tin, and 3 cases mace. From Calcutta, 7 cases cigars, 27 cases chutney, and 21 packages sundries. From Shanghai.—3 boxes gold, 72 cases silk, and 1 box silk piece goods. She brought the following passengers :—From Shanghai.—Dr. Pantonjee and servant, and Mr. E. C. Davis. From Yokohama, Lieut. Grant. From Hongkong.—Mr. H. Lopus, Mr. C. Caddart, Dr. T. S. Jackson, Mr. W. J Brown, Mr. H Holloway, and two natives. From Penang Mr. Seckenzer. From Calcutta :—Mr. and Mrs. Gilliard, three children, and servant, and one native. From Galle—Mr. J. Moonman, two natives, Mr. Geo. Green, Miss Green and Miss L. Green. From Singapore.—Mr. T. Powell.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	H. M. S. Dalhousie.	Warner	Aden, 24th January.
9	Golconda, (s).....	Shallard	Shanghai, 15th Jan.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Avoca (s)	Torbuck.....	China, &c.
9	Pearl (s)	Doert.....	Coast and Carwar.

The ship Bulwark, Seator, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bengal, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sea fra, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bernard s, 17 cases ginger wine, 22 casesportwine, and 35 cases rum, Jamsetjee Framjee; 50 kegs sulphate of copper, Godoo Nundjee.
Palm s, 500 bundles hoop iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee ; 50 boxes soap, to orally Abdoolally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 1 case brandy, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 10 cases brandy Eduljee Rustomjee Modey.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, 79 cases apples, A. C. Gumpert ; 18 cases beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stewart Halneman, 200 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 94 bales cotton, D. G. Hussun Sons and Co ; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Clydesdale, 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 450 cwts rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 213 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Guy Mannering s, 24 bales skins, Cheenee Esmail and Co ; 35 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Earl King s, 200 bales cotton, and 50 bales hemp, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Atalanta s, 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 18 bales cotton, Khuttow Girdhur ; 35 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 9 bales hides, A R Abadin.
Dexford, 984 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Pelayo s, 197 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Tiaro s, 25 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber ; 23 bales wool, Morarjee Hurbhoo ; 150 bales cotton, Dhurmsey Purshotam ; 350 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co ; 8 bales skins, H M Rays.
Aristocrat s, 105 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow ; 6 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 66 bales cotton, Runchordas Bapoobhoy ; 50 bales cotton, Khoosal Hurridass and Co ; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tangore s, 37 gum ammoniac, G H Currimbhoy ; 23 bales hides, Suckoorbhoy Futtabhoy ; 6 bales hides, Mahomedjee Adamjee ; 518 pieces E. teeth, Cuzzim hoy Alloobhoy ; 1,139 bags coffee, 1,155 packages ginger, 2 cases tea, 1 case mace, and 23 cases gum, P. and O. Co ; 23 packages fishmaws, H. Allabhoy ; 6 cases fishmaws, S. Mollaljee ; 32 cases gum ammoniac, Jeomaulbhoy Ladjee ; 54 cases oilbaums, Moolljeebhoy Jewraz.

FOR HAVRE.

Janet Court, 500 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 250 cwts rape seed, Vinay and Co.
Zealot s, 5 0 cwts linseed, Halli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, H Zealot s, 5 0 cwts linseed, Halli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, H Cheesman and Co ; 1,100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 600 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Tangore s, 252 bales cotton, Hajee Momed Kasson ; 255 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
St Bernard s, 2,000 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lady Dufferin, 9200 cwts linseed, Nurzee Keswojee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dido s, 425 bags pepper, and 86 bags sedge, S Tyabjee and Co ; 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, H A H Esmail ; 150 cwts coffee Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s, 13 chests opium, Nurzee Keswojee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca s, 44 chests opium, Ganesdass Johurmull.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Angus, Lieut, Bombay Staff Officer, to appear before a Medical Board, from Poonah.
Hall, Major, Bombay Deputy Adjutant General, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Langley, Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.
Wynch Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 6.

Fife, Colonel, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, to Carwar en route, to Dharwar.

FEBRUARY 9.

Reid, Lieut nant-Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, February 4.)

MR A E WILD, Asst Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Fuel Reserve Central Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the 16th Jany 1875.

Mr G G Minnikes, Asst Conserv of Forests, Plants ion Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the 16th Jany 1875.

Mr C F Elliott, Asst Conserv of Forests, is appointed to hold charge of the Fuel Reserve Central and Plantation Divisions, during the absence on leave of Messrs. Wild and Minnikes.

Mr R Udny, Asst Comr, from the Rawalpindi is transferred to the Shahabad district.

The Hon the Lieut Govr is pleased to appoint Mr Donald Brooke Sinclair, Asst Comr, Muzaffergarh, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Mr H C T Robinson, Asst Comr, Dera Ghazi Khan, has obtained a further extension of one month's leave on medical certificate, in addition to that granted to him under date 1st Jany 1875.

Surgn A McGregor, 4th Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Dera Ghazi Khan as a temporary arrangement, vice Surgn G T Duke, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th Jany 1875.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions :—

Maj F J Millar, Asst Comr, 1st Class, to be Depy Comr, 3rd Class, vice Lieut-Col R J D Ferris, deceased ; Mr T W H Tolbert, Asst Comr, 1st Class ; Capt H V Riddell, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, to be Asst Com., 2nd Class.

Those promotions will have effect from the 17th Jany 1875.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Military Dept, Col W Elwyn, late Cant Mag of Peshawar, obtained fifteen days' subsidiary leave, preparatory to retiring from the service.

The following promotions are made with effect from the 17th Jany 1875 in supersession of that notified in Gazette Order No. 15 of 26th idem, which is hereby cancelled :—

Mr W McG Dysdale, Asst Dist Supt, 1st Class, 4th Grade, to be an Asst Dist Supt, 1st Class, 3rd Grade, vice Mr M Holland, dec.

Mr D E McCracken, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, to be an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st Class, 4th Grade, vice Mr Dysdale.

H H the Lieut Govr has been pleased to appoint Mr J Rawlins to officiate as an Asst Dist Supt of Police.

Mr Rawlins is posted to the Lahore district.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dera Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 19th Jany 1875, directing Surgn E Sanders, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to assume medical charge of N. 2 Light Field Batty, vice Surgn W Jackson, 5th Punjab Cavalry, proceeding with his regt to Edwardesabad.

Peshawur Station Order, dated 1st Oct 1874, appointing Surgn G C Hall, 26th N I, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, until further orders

Rajanpur Station Order, dated 1st Jany 1875, appointing Lieut H D Harvey, 44th Punjab Cavalry, which is hereby confirmed.

Lieut Lloyd, 4th Punjab Cavalry, who proceeds with his regt to Dera Ghazi Khan.

Surgn-Maj A P Holmes, M D, 1st Sikh Infantry, is granted leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and embark on furlough granted in G G O No. 116 of 1873.

Mr F H Fargher, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Specific Works Division, Sirhind Canal, which is hereby called the 18th Jany 1875.

Mr J Kennedy, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transfer from the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal. Mr Kennedy left the former Division on the 14th Jany 1875, and joined the latter Division on the 15th idem.

Mr J L MacAlpine Exe Engr, 3rd Grade, took over charge of the 6th Division, Sirhind Canal, from Mr G S Bowman, Exe Engr, 1st Grade, on the 4th Jany 1875.

Pending the sanction of the Govt of India, P W Depr, to the formation of a new division on the Sirhind Canal, to be called the "Railway and Materials Division," is authorized with effect from the 1st Feby 1875.

The head quarters of the Division will be at Rupar and the following duties are posted to it :—

Mr W Quarry, Exe Engr, 4th grade, in executive charge.
Mr J Dempster Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, February 6.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl, is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I., Chief Comr of British Burma, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr G Stratford, Sub-Asst Conserv of Forests in British Burma, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year together with subsidiary leave for one month from the 1st Feby 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following promotions will take place in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India with effect from the 4th instant, the date on which Capt T T Cautley, R E, Offg Depy Supt, 2nd grade, established a staff of the two years' furlough granted to him in Military Department Notification dated 17th Jany 1874 :—

Capt W M Campbell, R E, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr W H Cole, M A, Asst Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 3rd grade.

Mr J McGill, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Lieut St G C Gore, R E, Asst Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Macfarlan received charge of the Office of Post Master General of Bombay from A M Markham before noon on the 12th Jany, from which date Mr Markham's services are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and arrangement in the Military Account Dept :—

Col J S Browne, Accountant General, Punjab, to be Deputy Comr of Comt and Stud Accounts, Bengal, vice Lieut-Col T B Barrington, appointed Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.

Col W Clarke, M S C, who was appointed to officiate as Pay Master, Presidency Circle, Madras, by Govt General Order dated 4th April 1874, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 31st Dec 1874, vice Col A R Fraser, retired.

Col C B Reid, in charge of Accounts, Central Circle, Office of Controller of Military Accounts (on furlough), to be Examiner, Pay Dept, vice Col Touch.

Maj J F Maitland, Depy Pay Master and Offg Pay Master, Punjab Circle, to officiate as Examiner, Pay Dept, Madras during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col C S Elliot, or until further orders.

Brvt Capt H G Saunders, Asst, Pay Dept, Offg Depy Master, N W Provinces Circle, to officiate as Pay Master, Allahabad, vice Maj Martin, as a temporary arrangement, or until further orders, vice Maj Martin.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) Thomas Francis Stafford, R I S C Comd 19th Punjab, N I,—for two years, the leave to take king on or after the 1st March 1875.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Hyderabad Cont ngent.

Lieut-Col D Ross, M S C, Offg Officer, 3rd M N I, to officiate as 2nd in Comd during the period Lieut Col J P Pedler may officiate as Comdt of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) Octavius Hamilton B S C Presidency Paymaster,—for two years.

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) John Smith, B S C, Comdt, 25th (Punjab) N I,—for two years.

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) John Robertson Fughe, B S C Insp-Genl of Police, Bengal,—for two years.

Lieut-Col (Brev Col George Scougall Macbea BI S C Depy Comr Genl, Bengal,—for two years.

Maj William Wilson, BI S C Comdt, 18th (the Alipore) regt of N I,—for one year.

Capt Frank Alfred Morris, Genl List, Infantry, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, Pachmarhi, offg 2nd Class, Central Provinces,—for 22 months.

The services of Surgn A H Williams, M D, of the Medical Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces.

The following temporary promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Comsat Dept :—With effect from 9th Jany 1875, during the absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, of Col G S Macbean, Depy Comsy Genl, or until further orders. Col A D Dickens, CB, Asst Comsy Gen, 1st Class, to officiate as Depy Comsy Genl, 1st Class.

Lieut-Col A Mackenzie, Asst Comsy, 2nd Class, to officiate as Asst Comsy Gen, 1st Class.

Lieut-Col H A Taylor, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, and Offg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, to officiate as Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class.

Capt J B Smith, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, and Offg Depy Asst Comsy Genl 2nd Class, to officiate as Depy Asst Comsy Genl 1st Class.

Capt N E Parker, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, to officiate as Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class.

Lieut G L Eliot, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl 3rd Class, and Offg Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Asst Comsy Ge l, 1st Class.

The services of Surgn-Maj J Duncan, M D, of the Medical Dept are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in Chief, with effect from the date on which he was released of his officiating appointment as Principal Asst to the Opium Agent of Benares.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col Hon Cecil Charles Curtis Drury, B I S C,—for two years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt William Henry Beckett, of the Genl List, Infantry, Exe Engr, 2nd Grade, 3rd Circle of Military Works, Meerut Division Dept P W,—for 15 months and 13 days.

Capt Charles Edward Macaulay, R I S C, Asst Comr, 3rd Class Punjab, Offg Depy Comr, Dera Ismail Khan,—for 8 months.

Lieut George Fletcher Ottley Boughey, R F, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Dept P W,—for two years.

The services of Surgn-Maj A P Holmes, M D, of the Medical Dept are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces, with effect from the 12th Dec 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staffs Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet from the date specified, subject to H r Majesty's approval :—

Lieut-Col Alexander Young Shortt, B S C,—1st Feby 1875.

Lieut Col George Philip Brudenell Sherard, M S C 3rd Feby 1875.

Lieut Colonel Henry Alexander Taylor Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Feby 1875.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified subject to Her Majesty's appro

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENTS AT MYSORE DURING SIR R. MEADE'S ABSENCE.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 9TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Gordon, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, acts for Sir Richard Meade during his absence at Baroda. Mr. Mangles, officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, acts in Mr. Gordon's place.

A lively debate took place in the Legislative Council to-day between His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. Hobhouse, and Sir Richard Temple, on the Merchant Seamen's Bill. Mr. Ellis introduced the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Madras Salt Bills. The Viceregal Council re-assembles next Tuesday. The Native Soldiers Bill was passed, and the Probates Bill was postponed.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON MAJOR ANGELO.

ALLAHABAD, 9TH FEBRUARY.

The Court Martial on Major Angelo commenced on the 8th instant.

A DIVORCE CASE.

In the case of Harrington versus Harrington and Dunn, a rule nisi for the dissolution of marriage has been decreed, the co-respondent paying all costs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REGULATION OF FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

LONDON, 8TH FEBRUARY.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Anderson, said that Major Boyd had reported that legislation was necessary on the subject of the long hours which women and children working in the factories in India are subjected to, and that the Indian department is seriously considering this question.

SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.

The Kings and Chiefs at the Gold Coast have memorialized the Queen against the immediate emancipation of slaves in their territory.

THE TRADE RETURNS FOR JANUARY.

The British exports for the month of January amount to £17,000,000, showing a decrease of £2,500,000. The imports for the same month amount to £32,375,000.

PARLIAMENTARY—REGIMENTAL EXCHANGE.

LONDON, 9TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Hardy's Bill to amend the law relating to regimental exchanges is the same that was introduced in the House late last Session. Messrs. Trevelyan, Haytor, and Anderson condemn the measure as reactionary. The Commons have, however, agreed to a motion of Lord, G. Hamilton's to form a Select Committee to enquire into the working of Lord Cranbornes compensation scheme of 1866, and to report upon the expediency of insisting upon reductions from bona fide claims of officers referred to in the address that the House adopted on the 28th of June 1870.

John Mitchell is coming over from America to contest the Tipperary election vice the Hon. Mr. White who has resigned.

THE ST. PETERSBURG CONFERENCE.

Austria, Germany, France and Italy will send delegates to attend the St. Petersburg Conference, but the minor Powers will follow the example of England.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 8TH FEBRUARY.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ultimo were delivered in London to-day and the heavy Mails of the 11th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 7th inst.

LONDON, 8TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed stadier. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady. Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for account 92⅞

5 „ French Rente 1872 ..... 101⅝

Bar Silver 57d

The new Paris Loan has been subscribed 42½ times.

Departures for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Dana and Black Watch.

THE DESCENDANT OF A MAHRATTA CELEBRITY.

On Monday the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjab arrived in harbour from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee. She brought with her from Kurrachee the Rajah of Sattara, who is a direct descendant of the great Sevajee Bhonslay, whose name glistens in Mahratta annals. For political reasons the Sattara family of Bhonslays were put under surveillance many years ago; and the gentleman whose arrival we chronicle above has been a prisoner since his boyhood, though his imprisonment is of such a nature that he is allowed considerable liberty of action and a handsome State pension. He is by some branches of the Bhonslay family called the Jungly Prince; but the object of his visit to Bombay does him credit, for he is about to pay his respects at the tomb of his mother the Ranee of Sattara, who died at Ahmednuggur a short time ago. He will be accompanied on his pious errand by a small retinue of retainers and one or two Government officials.

THE NATIVE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY, AND THE BARODA PROCLAMATION.

A short time after the publication of the Viceroy's Proclamation regarding Baroda affairs, Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote issued a circular to the principal natives of Bombay, requesting them to meet and consider a memorial to Government approving of Lord Northbrook's enunciation of policy. The invitation was accepted by several representative natives, and on Monday afternoon the proposed meeting took place in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. There were about twenty-five persons present altogether—among them Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Messrs. Cumrooden Tyabjee, Sojabdee Tyabjee, Luckmidass Khimjee, Morejee Goculdass, Khatao Muckunjee, Tapidass Vurjdass, Kassinath Trimbuck Telang, Nowrojee Furdonjee, Junardhun Succaram Gadgill, Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Dirjiall Mathooradass, Ardaseer Framjee Moos, and others.

Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy was elected to the chair.

Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote explained the object of the meeting, which was to draw up a memorial to the Viceroy and the Secretary of S ate thanking them for their declaration against non-annexation contained in the Baroda Proclamation.

A conversation took place, in which some w-idely different views were expressed regarding the terms which the memorial should contain; and at length it was agreed to adjourn the meeting, and appoint the following Committee to draw up a memorial and submit it at the next meeting—Messrs. Kassinath Trimbuck Telang, Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Junardhun S. Gadgill, Cumrooden Tyabjee, and Kaikoshro Nowrojee Kabrajee. The memorial prepared by this Committee will, if agreed to at the adjourned preliminary meeting, be put forward at a large public meeting which will possibly be advertised at some future date. It was expressly understood at the above meeting that the memorial should contain no expression of opinion about the present Gaekwar of Baroda—not Sir Lewis Pelly, but Mulharrao.

BOMBAY.

The detachment of the 25th Regiment (King's Own Borderers), which was expected to arrive at Bombay yesterday, has been detained at Deolalee.

Begging for Alms.—Ten men were sentenced to one day's imprisonment each, by the Senior Magistrate yesterday, for begging for alms in a public place on the 8th instant.

An Application.—Yesterday, an orphan Hindu lad applied to Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee for admission into the Sassoon Reformatory on the ground that he was destitute and had no means of subsistence. His Worship granted the application.

A Pugnacious Mendicant.—A Hindu mendicant went to the bazaar of a grain dealer named Runchoor Monajee to solicit alms, and, not obtaining what he begged for, assaulted the bazaar-man. He was placed before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, and was fined Rs. 10.

Having Possession of Stolen Property.—One Mahadeo Nagoo was brought up before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, charged with having in his possession, or conveying, on the 8th instant, one maund of charcoal valued at six annas, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The defendant was sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Theft.—A Portuguese named Jockey Enas was brought up before the Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday on two separate charges of theft. He was found guilty in each case and sentenced on each conviction separately to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction. The offences consisted in the defendant having stolen, first, one watch and hair-guard and three pieces of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 45, the property of Mr. B. Blair, on the 22nd November last; second, one watch and chain with key of the aggregate value of Rs. 40, the property of Mr F. Sowers, on the 29th December last; third, one watch and hair-chain of the value of Rs. 40, the property of Mr. Thos. Bashford, on the 10th of January last; and fourth a gold scarf pin belonging to Thos. James, valued at Rs. 6, on the 2nd instant.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Y-esterday, before Mr Nana Morojee, one Cowasjee Merwanjee, a shop-keeper in Batleewalla Street, charged Manockjee Muggoor with criminal breach of trust, and prayed that a warrant might be issued for his apprehension It would appear, from the information laid by the complainant, that on Saturday last, the 6th instant, the defendant came to his shop at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Complainant entrusted defendant with Rs. 19-8, which amount he desired him to pay to one Manockjee Nowrojee, who would come to the shop for the money. Complainant went out on business, leaving the shop in charge of Manockjee Muggoor until his return. In a quarter of an hour complainant returned and found that the defendant was not in the shop. He made enquiries regarding him, and learned that he had not paid the amount to Manockjee Nowrojee. Complainant went in search of defendant, but could not find him. He, therefore, reported the matter to the police, and now applied for the issue of a warrant.

THE MOHURRUM.

On Monday last this great Mahomedan festival commenced, and with it began the year 1292 of the Hejira or era of the flight. The first ten days of the month are known as *Ashura* or days of grief, they being kept as fast days in memory of Hasan and Hoosan, the grand-children of Mahomed.

During the ten days of *Ashura* the Mussulman town wears more the appearance of a festival than of a fast, cords laden with small but brilliantly-colored bannerets being suspended across the streets, and thousands of lamps exhibited from almost every available point. The musjids are especially decorated and fitted out for the occasion, and their exteriors gaily illuminated at night with lamps arranged in columns, pyramids and arches. By the roadside chairs and stools are arranged, and in the verandahs opposite, sit the padres, who recite from time to time the history of the martyrs whose death the celebration commemorates. On the 7th day of the Mohurrum (Sunday next) some of the Mussulmans carry out the "procession of Mahomed's horses," but the great day is the tenth, when the *Ashura* expires. This day varies with the two sects of Sheahs and Sunies, the Sheahs considering the tenth day, and the Sunies considering the eleventh day, of the Mohurrum the last. These days fall this year on the 17th and 18th inst., on which days the taboot processions will be held. In order to provide against the possibility of a disturbance arising during the present Mohurrum such as that which occurred last year, the Acting Commissioner of Police has issued an order requiring all police sepoys when off duty to remain within the precincts of their respective chowkeys or stations, a period of not more than one hour's absence being allowed them for the purpose of procuring their meals. This order will remain in force for the next ten days. No disturbance is anticipated by the police, but should one occur it will be dealt with promptly and effectively. Last night and the night before, everything remained perfectly quiet throughout the Mussulman town, no excitement or agitation of any kind being visible. The European police were stationed at various places within the precincts of the Mussulman town throughout the greater part of the nights in parties of three and four, at such central points as the Old Imambara at Omercarry, Ara Khan's Musjid, &c., &c. Mr. Edginton Acting Commissioner of Police, visited the different stations, chowkies, &c., and maintained an immediate superintendence of the entire arrangement.

THE FANCY BAZAAR AT THE TOWN HALL.

There was a very fair attendance at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon and the several charities interested in this sale have we learn done very fairly. A great number of the visitors yesterday were native persons, many of them Parsees, who took much trouble in the examination of the articles exposed for sale, but were not purchasers to any considerable extent. Compared with sales of the description the prices asked were more than moderate, and we have been told that the several charities interested (Mission charities some four in number) have grossed about three hundred rupees each from the sales.

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions, Chand Cassum, the second prisoner in this case, was placed on his trial on 20 different charges under the following heads:—With having on the 14th January, 14th April, 14th July, and 14th October 1874, being a public servant, accepted an illegal gratification of one rupee from Shah Mahomed Sheroofbhoy, as a motive for forbearing to collect the stall rents due by him to the Municipality till a fortnight after the same became due; with having on the 4th July, 4th August, 4th September, and 4th October, 1874, accepted from Shah Mahomed Sheroofbhoy, an illegal gratification of Rs. 3 as a motive for forbearing to take away certain bad meat belonging to him; and with having on the same dates as in the last case, accepted sums of Rs. 3 from Shaik Ebraim Shaik Hoosein for a similar purpose To all the charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Branson with Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Starling instructed by Mr. Judge, for the defence

The following gentlemen were called upon the.

COMMON JURY.

Mr H J Hadow	Mr A Menezes
Mr C Sadler	Mr J Farrow
Mr J F Hoar	Mr F De Mello
Mr R W King	Mr Cursetjee Manockjee
Mr R Davis	Mr Mahomed Mahomedbhoy
Mr W E Hart	Mr Ameer Ally.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury, said the long list of charges which they had heard reduced themselves really to these two points to which they would have to direct their attention. The prisoner was charged with having on various dates in the year 1874 taken from two men, Shah Mahomed Sheroofbhoy, and Shaik Ebraim Shaik Hossein, two distinct sums of money—one rupee and three rupees: monies which he was not entitled to receive by law, he being a public servant. In the Crawford markets there were three divisions—the fish, the vegetable, and the beef and mutton markets. They were concerned only with the beef market. In that market there were a considerable number of butchers who had stalls, and for these stalls they paid Rs 37-8 quarterly in advance. The monies ought to be paid on the 1st of each month at the beginning of the quarter. The jury would hear that from the very first establishment of the Crawford markets the accused used, besides taking the Rs. 37-8 to take from each butcher one rupee besides. This rupee the jury would hear was given on a settlement made by the butchers in order to induce the prisoner to give them 14 days in which to pay up their rents On this point the jury would have the evidence of Shah Mahomed Sheroofbhoy and his mehta, and of Shaik Ebrahim. It would appear that this one rupee was received by the prisoner not only from the persons who would come to give evidence, but from every butcher who had a stall in the beef market. The way it was done was this. Shah Mahomed Sheroofbhoy was a petel of the caste, and he used to collect the rents from 30 or 40 butchers, and from each he used to get the extra rupees. The money used to be handed by Shah Mahomed to his mehta, and by the mehta invariably to the accused. If the jury were satisfied with the evidence of these men, then every one of the charges about the one rupee bribes would be made good.

The other set of charges related to a sum of Rs. 3 which the accused was charged with having received from these same persons, Shah Mahomed Sheroofbhoy and Shaik Ebrahim, and the way in which that was exacted was this. It was a part of the duty of the accused to go round the markets to see that no articles unfit for food were offered for sale. Now in order to induce the accused to admit bad meat into the market, and to pass questionable meat without taking it before Mr. Higgins, these men made him a monthly payment of Rs. 3. These were the short circumstances which would be detailed before the jury in evidence and on which they would have to direct their attention. If the jury believed that the money was received by the prisoner he (Mr. Branson) did not think they would have much difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of all the charges brought against him.

Patrick Charles Higgins, Superintendent of the Markets in Bombay, was then called, and stated that the accused had been in the employment of the witness for 12 or 13 years, and that his duties were confined to the Crawford Markets, more particularly the beef market. There were about 60 beef butchers in the Crawford Markets, and they paid Rs. 37-8 a month quarterly in advance for their stalls. These rents ought to have been paid on the 1st of each quarter, but they were not generally paid till the 14th or 15th. They were not usually paid to him (Mr. Higgins) by the prisoner. The head man of the butchers in the beef market usually paid them either to him or to the head overseer. It was a part of the duty of the accused to examine the meat brought to the market. He ought to reject any meat that he considered unfit for food according to instructions received from him (Mr. Higgins), and to put it aside. He (Mr. Higgins) had on some occasions detected bad beef which had not been reported to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling.—The duty of the prisoner was practically confined to examining meat I and Ali Mohomed frequently collected the quarterly rents together. At other times I went to one market and sent Ali Mahomed with a clerk to another The prisoner only collected rents for broken periods. Shah Mahomed Sheroofbhoy was the patel of the beef butchers, and with the exception of one or two butchers he collected all the rents. He paid them to me in a lump. After I had collected the rents from the other markets I would ask Shah Mahomed when he would be ready with his rents, and he named a certain day, the 14th or 15th. The prisoner used to inspect the meat when it was being cut up. A good many carcases used to arrive at the same time for different butchers The butchers used not to put off selling their meat till it had been inspected, so that bad meat might have been sold before it was inspected. Sometimes the prisoner examined the stalls before I did, and sometimes after. The prisoner has sometimes reported bad meat to me, and I have rejected it. He has sometimes reported doubtful meat which I afterwards let pass This meat used to be sold in the native markets. I think the prisoner has reported bad meat belonging to Shah Mahomed Sheroobhoy.

Re-examined by Mr Branson: For some months while Ali Mahomed was away on leave, the prisoner acted for him, and collected the rents. I can say to whom the rents were paid in the market, I only know that Ali Mahomed handed me the rents when they were not paid to me direct.

Hoosein Meya, a mehta in the service of Shah Mahomed Sheroofbhoy.—My master kept a stall in the Crawford markets, and paid Rs. 37-8 a month for it, I or my master collected the rents from most of the other butchers I used to pay the money either to Ali or to Chand or to both. I sometimes paid it to Mr. Higgins. At the time I used to have to collect one rupee from each of the butchers along with the rents. I paid this rupee to Ali or Chand along with the rents. If I paid the rents to Mr. Higgins I kept the rupee and paid it to Chand or Ali after words. I did not make entries of these payments to Chand. My master made these payments because Chand used to say that if he did so he would allow him fifteen days to pay the rent. The other butchers paid it for the same reason.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Starling.

Shah Mahomed Sheroofbhoy was next examined by Mr. Branson. He corroborated the statements of the last witness regarding the payments of one rupee by the butchers, and also stated that he used to make monthly payments of Rs. 3 to the accused in order to avoid delay in having the meat examined.

One more witness, a beef butcher, was examined, who stated he had been in the habit of making a payment of Rs. 3 a month to the accused ever since the Crawford Markets were established.

This was the case for the prosecution

Mr. Starling, in addressing the jury for the defence, said every one of the witnesses who offered to the accused an unlawful gratification was an accomplice. The same witnesses had been examined on Monday before another jury, who gave no credence to the evidence of these men (they the present jury) give credence to the men who had simply been repeating a false statement which the other jury would not believe? Mr. Higgins, who had been suspended, but had since been reinstated and might be assumed to be innocent, told the jury that the accused generally had nothing to do with the collection of the stall rents. The whole case appeared to have been got up. With regard to the extra rupee, the learned counsel said all that could be said was that it was collected for somebody, and it was probably true that it never found its way out of the pockets of the mehta who collected it or his master who received the collection. The learned counsel commented at great length upon the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution and the inconsistencies which, he said, were apparent upon the face of it; and concluded by asking the jury to follow the example of the previous day's jury and return a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship in summing up the case asked the jury to dismiss from their minds all that they had heard or read outside the court in connection with the case, or regarding what occurred in the other case tried on Monday, because the prisoner was another man, and not the prisoner at the bar. The jury, His Lordship said, were bound upon their oaths to return a verdict according to the evidence before them. The offence was one in which much evidence could not be expected to be forthcoming; and one would feel surprised of much evidence was offered. Looking at the peculiar character of the evidence adduced, his Lordship should say that the number of witnesses called was rather in its favour than otherwise, apart from the point whether it was such evidence as would satisfy the jury. After commenting at some length upon the evidence, portions of which were read to the jury, his Lordship said that, in the nature of things, the witnesses could not have been more numerous than they were. Doubtless some of the witnesses were concerned in making an allowance to the prisoner which was unlawful; but still their evidence was lawful evidence. It was remarked that many more butchers were not called; but if any more had been called, they could only, his Lordship thought, have deposed to individual payments made by them. The main question was whether, notwithstanding the observations to which the evidence was open, it was such evidence as, in the opinion of the jury, was entitled to credit.

The jury retired to their room and returned shortly afterwards with a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship said—Gentlemen, I agree with your verdict. I won't sentence the prisoner to day.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

WALLJEE GANJEE AND ANOTHER V. DHURUMSEY DAMODHUR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement for two months, as the parties had referred the matters in dispute to arbitration. Mr. Webb, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy for the defendant, consented. The application was granted accordingly.

PATHAN MAHOMEDKHAN HAJIKHAN V. HAJEE YAKOO KHOMYD.

Mr. Stone, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,020 with interest at 9 per cent. on Rs. 3,000 from 4th November 1874 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

HENRY C. DUMBELL V. JEWBAZ MACOONJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Webb, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Campbell and Co., who claimed Rs. 5,094 due on four bills of exchange. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 5,094, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 2nd January last until payment, Rs. 300 costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

LONDON BANK SUITS.

It will be seen from the following cases, in which almost all the defendants had filed their schedules in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, that the Bank gains very little by protracting the liquidation and by refusing to come to a reasonable compromise. In one case the defendant said he had done his best until the last moment to effect a reasonable compromise, and that having failed to do so, he was compelled to file his schedule that morning.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

Three suits filed against Atmaram Balcrishna, Sudanand Shricrishna, and Merwanjee Cursetjee Gozdur, by the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, were struck out under section 110 for want of appearance.

THE SAME BANK V. CWASJEE HORMUSJEE WATCHMAKER.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Lyoch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 8,400 due for calls. The defendant, who appeared in person, produced an extract from his schedule, in which the claim was admitted. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 8,400, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th Oct ber 1870 until judgment, costs and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment. Execution stayed until the further order of the court.

THE SAME BANK V. JAMSETJEE DHUNJEEBHOY.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed Rs. 2 000 for calls. The defendant, who appeared in person, produced his schedule and said he admitted only Rs. 1,600 to be due, since he had paid Rs. 400 on account of the first call. He could not, however, prove the payment; and His Lordship said he must look to the order of the Court of Chancery, in which he (defendant) was put down for Rs. 2,000 The court gave a decree for Rs. 2000 with interest and costs. Execution stayed until the further order of the court.

The defendant said he had done his best to effect a reasonable compromise with the agent of the official liquidator, but that his efforts proved unavailing until Monday evening last, and that at last he was compelled to file his schedule that Tuesday morning.

THE SAME BANK V. DORABJEE SORABJEE MISTREE.

Mr. Taylor, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that Rs. 1,750 were due from defendant for calls. Defendant produced an extract from the schedule in which he claim had been admitted, and said that he got his discharge on the 16th January last. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,750, with interest and costs. Execution stayed until the further order of the Court.

THE SAME BANK V. GUJANAN VITTOBA.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant produced an extract from his schedule and said he got his discharge in March 1869. The schedule was brought and showed that defendant had inserted in his schedule not only the amount of the first call, but also of the anticipated second and third calls.

Mr. Taylor said the balance order was passed in 1871, two years after defendant got his discharge.

His Lordship remarked that he could not give a decree against the defendant, as the Official Assignee had not been made a party to the suit.

Mr. Taylor asked for an adjournment.

His Lordship granted an adjournment for a month, with leave to the plaintiffs to make the Official Assignee a party to the suit.

THE SAME BANK V. MALHATH BAHURAO.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed Rs. 1,600 due for call-. There was no appearance for the defendant; and his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Surgeon T. S. Weir, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, has submitted to the Municipal Commissioner a report on the health of the City during the 4th quarter of 1874. The following is an abstract of the document:—

The total number of deaths registered amounted to 4277 and they were divided amongst the sexes as follows:—

Males.....2,290
Females.....1,987

The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population was 26 54. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1873 and the previous quarters of the current year, it has been an unhealthy period. The till of mortality was swelled by an unusual number of deaths from measles, 217 were ascribed to this cause, the average number of deaths from the same disease during the 4th quarter of the last twenty years being 13·9. As the occurrence of cases of scarlatina on board the troopships arriving in this harbour is not infrequent, I entertained some apprehension that the deaths attributed to and registered as having been due to measles might have been due to scarlatina, and considering how imperfect and rude our system of registering deaths is, this might very easily occurred, and not have been detected. Accordingly I issued a circular to the Registrars of Births and Deaths in which I drew their attention to the high rate of mortality from measles and requested them to make full and particular enquiry into all deaths brought to their notice from measles, and to satisfy themselves that that disease was really the cause of death. I have also ordered the Ward Inspectors to submit to this office a list of all cases of scarlatina occurring in their wards, so that either I myself may go or I may ask some other professional man to examine them.

The deaths from fevers were below the average number registered during the last 20 years; 1,401 were registered; this included 6 which were attributed to enteric fever, 3 to simple continued, 119 to ague, and 1,273 to remittent fever.

To cholera only two deaths were referred. The deaths from diarrhœa were below the average; 156 were included under that head. From dysentery there were 276 deaths, the average number registered in the 4th quarter of the last 20 years being 166·5.

Under the head of diseases of the respiratory system there has been an increase in the number of deaths; 415 were registered; this included 188, which were referred to bronchitis, and 183 to pneumonia.

From phthisis there were 517 deaths—the mean for the 4th quarter of the last five years being 423.

Small-pox carried off 31 persons, diseases of the nervous system 558, and affections of the circulatory system 31.

The death-rate in the five principal races is given in the table below:—

Europeans	26·4
Hindoos	27·8
Mussulmans	31·5
Parsees	22·6
Eurasians	10·2

The dead were disposed of as follows:—3,012 bodies were buried, 1,275 burnt, and 250 exposed to vultures.

3,439 persons were vaccinated; in 3,246 cases the operation was successful, 149 doubtful, and in 44 instances it failed.

3,603 living and 260 still-born births were registered. Of the living children born 1,842 were males and 1,761 females.

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPORTING.

MHOW.

ENGLISH LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE SWEEP, 1875, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS RS. 10 EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in completing the Race Stand. After deducting all expenses, Rupees One Thousand will be divided amongst the starters, except the first, second, and third horses (*if 500 tickets are taken*), otherwise there will be only Three Prizes.

Of the remainder:—

The Winner will take..... Tow-th irds.
The Second ..... One-fourth.
The Third..... One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday the 13th of March.

Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Co., Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 15th at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted, or receipt acknowledged for half notes. Application, accompanied by remittance, to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, Mhow, or Madras,

To the Honorary Secretary,
Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase Sweep, Mhow.

N.B.—The list has closed with 86 subscribers and will remain open until the 15th of March.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

CUTTINGS FROM THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO."

The prolific "Press" of Calcutta has with the new year, delivered itself of a triple birth. The first of these literary infants, the *East Indian*, was, so to speak, still-born, not having advanced beyond the "prospectus" stage; the second, the *Indian Statesman*, was born with a "one-anna" spoon in its mouth, is now in "limited liability" swaddling clothes, has a government "nurse," and will shortly be under a "doctor's" hands. The third of these interesting babes, gentle reader, sees the light to-day, *you* see it before you. It is the "sweetest child you ever saw"—it goes to the arms of the public without a murmur—a "welcome little stranger," yclept—Figaro.

Will some kind friend, who is well posted in regard to Baroda affairs, please inform a distracted correspondent whether there is one ruler or more under arrest at that place for the attempted murder of Colonel Phayre! Our correspondent says that he has read in various papers, and often in the same journal, that the Guicowar, Gaekwar, Gakwar, Goakwar, Guikwar, Gaikwar, Gaekawar, and Gaikawar has been arrested, and asks—"How many are there of them—one or eight!"

Sir Lewis Pelly's treament of the impudent Sirdar reminds us of a Frenchman who having presented all his household furniture to a lady, refused to let her carriers take it away when they came for that purpose. In explaining his reason to the indignant dame, he said "Madame, you are very welcome to de compliment, but you no take de tings." Sir Lewis Pelly generously called in the nobles to tell them what he was going to do with their money, but a slight motion of discontent from one brought down the thunders of the great man's wrath. This was giving them "de compliment with the tings" with a vengeance. It is gratifying however to know that a few minutes after all the nobles expressed themselves intensely delighted with what the Resident had said, and the refractory Sirdar desired to apologise publicly. Truly, this incident tends to show how perfectly agreeable our rule is to the natives.

HONESTY AT A DISCOUNT.

"Where the devil does honesty conceal itself?" exclaimed the gentlemen to whom a ragged beggar returned the sovereign handed to him as alms in mistake for a shilling—and the beggar departed with a heavier purse and a lighter conscience than if he had silently appropriated the windfall. No one should doubt the truth of the old adage "Virtue is its own reward," but we judge from an actual occurrence in Calcutta, a short time since, that the "market quotation" of the virtue "honesty" is below par. We hear that a native recently presented himself at the office at a coal firm to receive payment of the sum of Rs. 14 only, but, being mistaken for another person, was paid Rs. 5,250. "*Buksheesh*" is an abomination, but the pittances for which many natives work, may tempt some to think that though honesty may be the best policy, it does not always *pay*, and "*buksheesh*" in this instance would not, we think, have been misplaced merely as a reward for honesty, but as an inducement for others to go and do likewise. Be that as it may, the lucky recipient (but unlucky *honest* man) received as a reward for returning the, to him, large fortune of Rs. 5,236, the munificent donation of 0 rupees. We can almost imagine that Hindu offering up several extra devotions daily for the nice *round* sum he received in return for his honesty, to say nothing of prayers for the future welfare and happiness of his generous benefactors.

The pleasurable emotion felt by man at sight of woman's breast, has been artlessly attributed by Darwin to unconscious recollection of the days of babyhood when sustenance was derived from a maternal breast. It has been suggested that the fallacy underlying this pretty idea may best be demostrated by supposing that, if Drawin's theory were correct, it would follow that the man, who had as a babe been "brought up by hand," would always be sensible of a pleasing sensation at sight of—a spoon. *Again*, ridicule has been thrown on the theory of progressive development by a wit who professed to derive a lady from a mulberry leaf, thus—a mulberry leaf becomes a caterpillar and a silk dress becomes a lady. Speaking comparatively, the old etymological derivation of cucumber from 'Jeremiah King' was not so far-fetched after all, at least so would appear to think the Editor of an English county paper in whose journal we find the following query:—"Can any of our readers oblige us with a recipe for making spice bacon?" We have heard of bone-becoming bread, of pigs fed with peaches, but have lost ourselves in conjecturing how many millions of ages have yet to elapse before even a Darwin will be able to suggest an answer to the problem how bacon may be evolved from spice.

THE CIVILIAN.

"Englishmen in India may be divided into two great classes, Civilians and Non-Civilians; of the latter we can only say with the Trinity College man once remarked of the men of the smaller colleges:—'These also are God's creatures.'"

Such is the quotation with which a writer once began a series of sketches of Cambridge life and manners, though, of course, he divided his mankind into two very different categories from those in which we have placed them. And there is, we imagine, a certain amount of appropriateness in the quotation to our present subject. The Civilian is, doubtless, in one sense, a man of Brobdignagian proportions, and we who have not reached such altitudes

Walk under his huge legs and peep about

and feel a secret consciousness that, after all, though men are undeniably born equal, they do not remain so very long after.

In the ordinary run of instances, the Civilian quietly accepts his position without asserting it; he is content to "take the goods the gods provide him," he does not impiously endeavour to go contrary to the manifest decrees of Providence, but at the same time he generally tempers his splendours with meekness and sobriety, and bears himself on his pedestal as though he had been exalted thither by no very supreme merits of his own, but by the inscrutable and eternal laws of the Universe. But still we have known exceptions; it is not all Civilians that are blest with this staid and modest demeanour, and the Competition Wallah is sometimes apt to remind us of a man that De Quincy tells us of, "who considered himself so high an opinion of himself and of his own right to Apotheosis, that he never uttered that great pronoun 'I' without solemnly taking off his hat. Even to the oblique case 'me,' which no compositor ever honours with a capital *m*, and to the possessive pronouns *my* and *mine*, he held it his duty to bend reverentially."

As for this acquiescence in or these assertions of superiority, the question of the why and the wherefore of their existence scarcely ever enters our minds. Like the demons of Scripture, we believe and tremble; or, like the parishioners of Parson Coleridge (the poet's rather), who used to delight his village flock with Hebrew quotations in his sermons, which he always introduced as "the immediate language of the Holy Ghost," we cannot understand, but we are awe-struck and convinced.

Indeed, we are very much afraid that such an inquiry, containing as it does, the elements of a highly interesting psychological problem, must, like the authorship of the Icon Basilike, or the squaring of the circle, always remain more or less of a mystery, and truly, what a magic influence seems to lurk in those harmless-looking initials, C.S., the scholastic glories of an M.A. and the theological dignity of a D.D. incontinently pale their ancient but ineffectual fires before the upstart splendour of the rival letters. What wonder that they meet our eyes at every turn in the newspaper and the circular, and occasionally flash upon us unexpectedly from the visiting card of the newly-arrived owner of that august appellation.

Thackeray's picture of the Bengal Civilian, poor old Jos' Sedley, vain and foolish, fond of arrying his person in new and gorgeous attire, revelling in the hottest of curries, blushing like a girl at his own praises, with his "Dammy" and "Egad, Sir," and with all his pompous splendour, the easy dupe of any one who had skill enough to flatter his vanity without alarming his timid self-consciousness—is now, if it ever really existed, a thing of the past. Your modern Civilian is seldom vain, and never foolish, attires himself, save on certain state occasions, when he magnifies his office by gilded vesture, in the ordinary costume of his less distinguished fellow-men; he is contented with the mildest of curries—indeed, often basely prefers a cutlet or a snipe; he never blushes, unless at his own praises, for which he cares but little, unless they are to be found in the pages of a *Report*; he is seldom heard to utter the favorite Sedleian expletives, at any rate after he has been a year in India, and as for falling a prey to such blandishments as those to which even the Collector of Boggley Wallah so easily succumbed, he is too resolute and business-like, too much filled with a sense of having passed all his examinations and become a pillar of the State, to give way to any such little weaknesses. When Providence, mixing up his various ingredients with the elemental mud that was to take the form of man, added to the mass a particle of the lion's vigour, he was thinking of the Indian Civilian; for, after all, this seems to be the salient point in his character, viz., a certain vigorous egotism, if we may so term it.

The process of centralization set on foot by a recent Lieutenant-Governor, the "I am lord of all I survey" theory of Government, of course tends to foster this feeling. When an average human being has been invested with the supreme command over a pretty extensive portion af the earth's surface, finds that he can give advice to the Civil Surgeon (rather than take his), can with Diesell educate the College Principal up to a right sense of his duties, can write, a letter of dismissal to the Municipality clerk, or turn the key on the jailor—he is likely, in spite of himself, in no long space of time to become vigorously egotistical. And it is, no doubt, best in the great order of things, that he should become so. Such a state of feeling is one that is calculated to support him under the onerous duties of his administration, and to give him the necessary confidence to grapple with them.

This vigorous self-assertion, as a rule, reveals itself more strongly in the Mofussil Civilian than in the Civilian of the Metropolis. In the former it is the prevailing feature, the leaven that leaveneth the whole lump. Various are the ways in which it manifests itself, a very frequent one being in the material way. This type of Civilian does everything, even the smallest matters, magisterially; he shakes hands with you or to sit down in a room magisterially; his jokes have a magisterial ring about them; his very laugh seems to smack of the bench, we should have said of the *cutcherry*. Such a Civilian, in the early times of his Indian career, when he is first arrayed in the awful splendours of additional magisterial powers, is very apt, with a creditable eagerness to exert his new-fledged functions, to go about informing his personal friends that he could on sufficient provocation, administer to them a term of imprisonment, the duration of which we forgte at this moment. In those first days, he walks about, if we may be allowed the expression, like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour; and we, his weaker fellow-countrymen, are filled with devout thankfulness that there still exists the right of appeal from his decisions,—though, alas! even the High Court is sometimes found to be but a broken reed, piercing the confiding hand that leans upon it, and illustrating the truth of that ancient and respectable adage about the frying pan and the fire.

With what is politely known as the "fair sex," this vigorous egotism, unless very mildly developed, can hardly be said to be a success. "Women, as a rule, dislike these strongly-marked characteristics in the opposite sex; and the man that carries about with him a but lightly-veiled confidence in his speedy attainment of the honors of moderate Bacchus, when the cloth having been removed, the ladies being still present, postprandial oratory ensued, General——rising to propose the

the Curlew that they at least could not have avoided the off ers of the concession. The origin of the fire was said to be spontaneous combustion, arising from the heating of damp sails.—*China Mail.*

(*Straits Times January 28th.*)

We have pleasure in announcing that H. M. the King of Denmark has conferred on G. P. Seward, Esq., U. S. Consul General, the high decoration, "Commander of Dannebrogr" in recognition of the services Mr. Seward has rendered to Danish interests in China.

We are informed that H. M. the King of Denmark has also conferred on Edmund Pye, Esq., (of Messrs. Elles & Co., Amoy) the decoration of "Knight of Dannebrogr."

We learn that, since the grounding of H. M.S. Charybdis on the Meander Shoal, which we hear will now be styled the Charybdis Shoal, this bank is to be marked by a tripod beacon, instead of the former buoys. This will be a great improvement, as the buoys, which were only fastened by chains to large stones, were often made use of as moorings for longkange, and by this means dragged out of their proper positions.

H. M. S. Avon, Capt. Powlett, from Hongkong on January 1st instant, anchored in Singapore roads on the 13th. The Avon is now on her homeward cruise.

H. M. S. Hart, Capt. Rowe, from Perak 23rd instant arrived on the morning of the 26th idem.

The German frigate Elizabeth, from Japan, anchored in the roads the same afternoon, and saluted the British flag, the salute being returned from Fort Canning.

H. M. S. Iron Duke, Capt. Arthey, the flagship of Vice Admiral Shadwell, anchored in the roads yesterday, was saluted by H. M. ships in harbour.

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell arrived here on the 24th inst. from Hongkong, in his flagship H. M. S. Iron Duke, and is awaiting the arrival of the Audacious, the flagship of his successor, which left Galle on the 17th and is hourly expected. The Iron Duke is homeward bound. The other naval vessels in port are H. M. S. Charybdis, Vigilant and Hart.

(*Penang Gazette*, 30th January.)

One Abdul Carim makes known to the gentlemen of Penang the following matters:—On the right bank of side of the river Kreon, stands a place named Salama within the jurisdiction of the Perak Government, which some few years ago was desolated, being nothing but a forest densely inhabited by wild beasts.

On the 4th of Mohurrum, 1 Abdul Carim in connection with my men about 5,000 in number went to Salama and cleared it of its jungle state, and open compounds, Paddy fields and Tin mines, and after a residence of three months in the place, I received a written power from H. H. Abdullah Mohomedshah the Sultan of Perak bearing date the 21st of Rabil Akir 1290, in pursuance and by virtue of the said power, I opened compounds, Paddy fields and Tin mines in Salama, at my own expense. The place has been opened by me about 10 months or so. On the 1st of Shawal 1290 the mines produced tin ores, which after the usual process of melting into tin, was on the 9th of Mohurrum 1291 exported and sold in Penang. Salama being remarkable for tin, I received another power from H. H. the Sultan of Perak, much stronger than the last, empowering me to open Tin mines and carry on any trade I may wish in the Kreon river within the limits of the places under the jurisdiction of His Highness, and in which power His Highness promulgated that no other Kings or men of authority were to molest or prevent me from trading as above declared.

But now I am glad to declare, that had not His Excellency, the Governor of the Straits Settlements given me the assistance he has, I would I confidently believe, have been made an ever suffe-er by the riotous and ill minded people.

Tin from Salama now is exported to Penang monthly with safety, consigned to my Agent here Mahomed Allee, who resides in a building at the back of Messrs. Katz Brothers & Co., rented by me at dir 55 per month, and where all my exported goods from Salama are stored.

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

On the 12th January the following telegram dated the 9th instant from Colonel Pel, the Military Commander at Acheen, was officially published at Batavia:—

"In Longbatta on the 31st Dec., nine forts and four pieces of cannon taken. Great resistance. The Penditte Mosque and Lampu-u, occupied; a Lieutenant, Quartermaster and 21 privates killed, 3 officers and 61 privates wounded. Enemy's losses, 171 killed. Enemy still daily harassing our convoys. 4th January, South Longbatta occupied; . . . . . left for the West Coast on the 2nd January. From 29th to 31st December, state of health improved remarkably. Since the latter date it is somewhat less favourable. Part of Pedir offers to submit."

The following intelligence is taken from the mail summary of the Batavia Handelsblad of the 16th January.

"Since our last summary news from Acheen has been of a varying nature as to the state of health there; it may, however, assumed that it is gradually improving. Although at the beginning of the month of Dec. 1874, Acheen was harassed by floods, that month was concluded in a worthy and glorious manner, on the 31st Dec., by the taking of nine fortifications including the southern portion of Longbatta. That the fighting was hard is borne witness to by the 21 killed and 60 wounded who, alas, fell on our side, while the enemy left 170 killed. The advantages then obtained are extremely important because it may be assumed that the whole of Longbatta will soon be in our possession, where-by our principal Settlement, Kotta Rojah, will become safer. It is probably owing to the moral effect obtained on that day that a portion of Pedir wishes to submit to our authority. Honour to Colonel Pel, who in spite of difficulties, calmly goes on following the footsteps of General Van Swieten, and strengthening our settlement at Acheen. The apprehension that the late floods would increase the number of sick has fortunately not been verified. From the 20th to the 31st December the state of health was in fact much better. Though later intelligence is somewhat more unfavourable as to this, the fatigue attending the late combats must be looked upon as the principal cause of it. With pleasure and pride, we mention the perseverance and courage of our brave Indian army, which does not suffer itself to be discouraged by adversity of whatever nature—while it is no less agreeable to us to state that a spirit of satisfaction is prevailing generally, although the tribe of croakers has by no means died out."

"The murder committed on Mr. Pietermatt at Samarang still continues to be a topic of discussion in Netherlands, India. The murderer, Abbas by name has been condemned to 20 years forced labour; which sentence is objected to by the native officer of justice, who demands a death penalty. It is however, generally considered that it will be confirmed."

Respecting the offered submission of a portion of Pedir, the Indier of the 16th instant says:—

According to the statements of General Van Swieten, Pedir has repeatedly made friendly overtures, whenever, above all, any great advantage was obtained by us in Great Acheen. A portion of the population, and of the headmen there, are really peaceably inclined. But the Sultan himself has not come forward with propositions, and his subjects have been unwilling to deprive him of his authority. It remains to be seen whether the submission now offered, by a portion of this state, will be something more than a mere demonstration."

AUSTRALIA.

MASSACRE ON BOARD THE JAMES BERNIE.

(*From the Hobart Town Mercury, December 21.*)

On Sunday morning on our shipping reporter boarding the Colonial brig Wolverine, from Bird Island, he was greeted with the tale of a horrible massacre perpetrated by the natives of Howe's Islands upon the captain, officers, and crew of the brig James Birnie, of Sydney that was on a trading cruise amongst the South Sea Islands, and had been prosecuting the objects of her voyage at Howe's Islands. The supposed sole survivor of the ships company is the second officer of the vessel, by name Mr. William Rhodes, who arrived here by the Wolverine, and supplied the following particulars. The James Birnie was a brig of 197 tons register, and until purchased by Captain Barron, of Sydney, her owner, she sailed under the name of the Zinka. Captain Barron fitted her up at great expense expressly for the South Sea Islands trade, and the hostile character of the natives of the islands being well known, the vessel was supplied with two pieces of ordnance besides a number of firearms, &c. The following is the second officer's narrative:—

"The brig James Birnie left Sydney about the 4th May last for the purpose of proceeding to the South Sea Islands to collect beche-de-mer, shells, &c. The vessel was commanded by Captain F. W. Fletcher, an Englishman and whose wife and two children live at Balmain, near Sydney. Mr. Christopher Kelly of Balmain, a brother-in law of Captain Fletcher, was a passenger by the vessel. The following composed the ship's company:—First officer, Joseph Lemon, a native of London; second officer, William Rhodes, the survivor; carpenter, John Taylor, a native of Auckland N. Z.; steward, Robert M'Ewan, also a native of Auckland; able seamen: Hugh Gleland, son of the second engineer of the City of Hobart (ex.); John Davis, a native of Gloucester, England; Henry Smythe, a native of Dublin; a man known as "Charley," and two coloured seamen—one a native of Vanu Lavu, and the other of Banks' Group. After leaving Sydney the brig steered for the Solomon Group of Islands, arriving there about the 15th May. Here forty natives were shipped for the purpose of collecting beche-de-mer and shells. The vessel then traded amongst the different islands of the South Sea, and on or about the 26th August arrived at Howe's Group, which is situated in latitude 5 30 S., and longitude 159,20 E. On dropping anchor, a number of natives came on board, and professed the utmost amity towards their visitors, who treated them well. Three stations were at once formed on three islands of the group situated in the form of an equilateral triangle, with sides of about 30 miles. The captain superintended one station; the second mate another, and Davis the remaining one. The chief officer, with a good force, remained on board the brig, which lay about two miles off the island on which the second officer was stationed, to protect her against any attack on the part of the natives. The shore parties, who armed themselves with guns and revolvers, lived in huts, and at intervals of two or three days visited the ship, taking on board any beche-de-mer or other cargo, and bringing back provisions. The most amicable relations existed between the ship's company and the natives of the island, who always appeared without their weapons, which were locked up by the chiefs in a hut. This conduct completely disarmed any suspicion the voyagers may have entertained before their arrival at the group, and the captain thinking that if his men remained armed it would excite the ire of the natives, gave orders that all the firearms, with the exception of a few weapons, should be left on board the vessel. The fishing and trading parties were then readjusted. The captain took the steam launch and a large boat, having with him, besides coloured labourers brought by the vessel, Mr. Kelly the passenger, and of the crew, Taylor, Smythe, and Cleland. The second officer took a large and a small boat, with a number of coloured labourers and brought in the James Birnie, but no white men, and Davis, one of the crew, in charge of a party of similar natives, took a small boat. These parties proceeded to their respective stations, leaving on board the James Birnie the chief officer, the steward, Charlie a seaman, and a dwarf girl, a native of Solomon Islands. Early on the morning of the 10th August, the second officer took six of his men (natives of other islands) into the bush, and left them there to cut firewood, for which the natives of the island were paid. The second officer returned to the hut, around which as usual, there was a large number of natives to the number of about 100, apparently unarmed. The chief came up to Mr. Rhodes, and asked him for some tacey, and the latter went into the hut and brought out a quantity, which he gave to the chief. Mr. Rhodes then went into the smoke-house to give a look round. On coming out he stood near the wood pile, and was holding a conversation with the chief, when he was suddenly seized from behind and pinioned. At the same time he received several blows from clubs. This was the signal for all the native party who were with Mr. Rhodes, except six, seeking safety in flight. They took possession of the small boat and made for the ship. Simultaneous with the seizure of Mr. Rhodes, an attack was made on the hut, in which were the six coloured labourers who stuck by Mr. Rhodes. Here the attacking natives reckoned without their host, for they were received at the door by one of the coloured labourers named Williams, a native of Ues, who fired a revolver at the intruders and killed one of their number. The hostile natives who had charge of Mr. Rhodes, probably thinking that he was incapacitated from doing them any mischief, left him lying upon the ground, and joined forces with their companions in the assault upon the hut. The captive succeeded in freeing himself from his bonds and made a rush for the hut and succeeded in entering it from the back without sustaining any mishap. On his arrival he seized upon a revolver and a gun, and fired their contents upon the hostile party, who were greatly frightened and retreated towards the bush. Mr. Rhodes and his remaining force of six labourers made for the large boat, which they reached in safety, and pulled to the ship. On approaching to within a short distance of the vessel they were received by a volley of firearms, and then noticed that the vessel was crowded with natives of the island, who Mr. Rhodes feels too well assured, had during the previous night boarded the vessel, surprising and killing the chief officer and his companions Mr. Rhodes having expended the whole of his ammunition in firing at the natives who had attacked the hut on shore, deemed it prudent to retreat. This resolve was hastened on his observing a fleet of canoes bearing down towards the vessel from the direction of the islands on which the Captain's and Davis's parties were stationed. He was then joined by the other boat containing the coloured labourers, who had made their escape from the island on the first outbreak on the part of the natives. Both boats then pulled for a passage running between two of the islands. On observing this, the blacks on boards the James Birnie beckoned to their countrymen on shore to go in pursuit. About thirty canoes, containing about one hundred men, immediately started in chase. Whenever the pursuers approached within range of the pursued, who were pulling for their lives, Mr. Rhodes pointed the empty rifle at them. The savages, thinking it loaded, would stop and palaver among themselves. Of course this time was improved by the crews of the two boats, who managed to pull clear of the islands, when the pursuit was abandoned by the natives. The crew of the smaller boats were then taken into the larger one, which was then steered in what Mr. Rhodes supposed, as he had no compass, to be the direction of the Solomon Islands. The boat then contained seventeen souls, who were without provisions and water, with the exception of six biscuits. Some mats that had been taken into the boat were used as sails; and after enduring great privations for five days, the voyagers reached the island of Isabel, Solomon Group, where they procured some water and tops of cabbage trees, on which they made a hearty meal, and afterwards felt greatly refreshed. The voyagers then worked along the eastern coast of the group, touching at several for water and cabbage tree tops but not making any stay for fear of the natives. Twenty-two days after leaving the James Birnie, the boat arrived in Hadda Bay, at the island of St. Christoval where the American whaling barque Benjamin Cummings was lying at anchor. Mr. Rhodes and his companions went onboard of that vessel and werereceivedwith every kindness by the captain who, when the vessel left a few days afterwards for the Bay of Islands took them away with him. On her way the vessel called at Stewart's Islands, and while there a native of Gotolak who had also escaped from a captivity amongst the natives of Howe's Islands said that he had heard of no less than six vessels being captured by those natives, and their crews massacred. After leaving this island, one of the coloured labourers died, and his body was committed to the deep. On the 18th ultimo, the Benjamin Cummings arrived off Bird Island, and there observed the brig Wolverine lying at anchor. Next morning Mr. Rhodes went on board, and asked Captain Walker to give him a passage, a request which was kindly granted. The coloured labourers who escaped with Mr. Rhodes from the massacre remained on board the whaler. The Wolverine left Bird Island on the 29th ultimo, and arrived here yesterday morning. Mr. Rhodes intends proceeding to Sydney by the first opportunity, in order to communicate the intelligence to the owner of the ill-fated vessel.

Mr. Rhodes states that he believes the whole of the members of the parties commanded respectively by Captain Fletcher and by Davis had been attacked and murdered by the natives of the islands. He forms this opinion from the fact that the canoes, containing hostile natives, which had pursued the two boats manned by himself and the coloured labourers who escaped with him, came from the direction on which the two parties were located. Also, that the chief with whom he had conversed prior to the attack, stated that several days previously he had seen a large fire on the island on which the captain and party were stationed. This fire, Mr. Rhodes surmises, was caused by the burning of the huts by the natives.

(*Sydney Mail* January 22nd.)

The mail service via San Francisco is still being carried on by the Government of New South Wales with the aid of the A. S. N. Company, and there is not anything new of importance to make public in the matter. A definite arrangement for a permanent service ought, however, to be made in London in February, and it was expected that somebody would have been sent there for the purpose. But thus far that expectation has not been fulfilled.

The later accounts of the fire at Windsor last week represent the value of the property destroyed as about £25,000, less than one-fourth of which was covered by insurance. The amount of loss is not large when considered by itself. A greater destruction of property may often take place when a single large store is burnt in the metropolis. But the pressure of the loss is not to be gauged by the simple value of the property. The embarrassment or suffering it entails depends upon the circumstances of the victims. And thus the recent disaster at Windsor is to many a far more serious affair than fires involving hundreds of thousands of pounds in the insurance offices, but causing little more than a temporary interruption to the business of the parties interested. The story of the fire gives a vived impression of the terribly destructive power of the flames when they have once fairly obtained hold of inflammable materials dried and heated by the summer sun, and when a strong wind converts the very streets into blast furnaces. What occured at Windsor the other day might occur in Sydney with appalling consequences. And the Windsor disaster reminds us forcibly of our urgent need of an abundant and immediately available water supply, with force enough to crush down the beginnings of fires before they grow to an unmangeable magnitude. Besides that, we sadly want some organized body armed with power to act decisively in presence of a great conflagration, by blowing up buildings if necessary, to prevent the spread of fires that cannot be mastered. And the *Herald* has suggested the plan of making insurance against fire universal and compulsory, by municipal regulation upon the principle applied in Berlin where the effect has been to reduce the rates of insurance (in the form of municipal taxation), and to enlist the interests of the community more strongly in the supression of fires and the prevention or detection of fraud or arson.

Sale of Mr. C. H. E. Chauvel's Pure-bred Cattle.—Mr. Wright, acting for Mr. G. N. Griffiths, was not successful yesterday in the sale of the Tabulam stock; out of eighteen lots offered only one, the dark-red bull Beacon, 21 months, got by Kildonan, dam Oleander, by Prince Alfred, was sold; he started at 50 guineas and slowly went to 75 guineas, at which price he fell to Mr. George Osborne. The Durham bulls passed are a fair lot, from the well-known sires Royal Windsor, Kildonan, Lord Eskdale, Young Chancellor, Royal Duke, Prince of Prussia, Royal Cowyne, Young Proctor, Grand Duke of Fawkley, and Earl Windermere, were bid for up to an averageof 60 guineas. Right through the sale was however a very tame affair, although the attendance was very fair, about sixty persons, for few seemed inclined to come up to the reserves, which were considered rather high. The two Herefords, Knight of the Lilies and Dryden, very even good bulls indeed by the well known imported bull Prince of the Lilies, only prompted bidding to 50 guineas each, and were passed. Three heifers, Beautiful May, Duke Lily, and Bodica, from eighteen to twelve months, really fine animals, did not attract, and were sent back unsold after offers of 130 guineas for the first, 90 guineas the second, and 60 guineas the third mentioned. Mr. W. Brown's three Durham bulls by the imported Scotch Jack did not even attract a starting bid and remain for private sale.

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JOONAS TYAB AND CO.,

11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GOODS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

NANSEE KHYRAZ AND CO.

TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have MADE a CONSIDERABLE reduction in their PRICES for Cash only;

PRICE LIST."

	Rs.
DRESS SUITS, of the best Wool of England broadcloth,	75
Do. do lined with silk throughout and finished after the most West End Style	85
DRESS TROUSERS, of the best *Single Kersymere*.....	22
FANCY TWEED SUITS, consisting of Double-breasted Coat and Trousers, all wool, and finished in Superior Style	from 25
BLUE SERGE do., Yarn dyed superior quality and warranted fast color.....	26
TROUSERS, a Splendid Assortment of Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Tweeds, &c.	from 10 to 15
MORNING COATS, the New Diagonal and Checked Coatings in Blue and Black now so generally worn, fast Color of Superior Style and finish	from 30
DRILL SUITS, Best American drill suitable for the Cotton Season.....	10
SHIKAR SUITS, of N. K. and Co's. celebrated Shikar Cloth now so generally used throughout Western India.....	16

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Special attention is given to this Department which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced West End Cutter, a perfect and comfortable fit is guaranteed.

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BEST WHITE SHIRTS, Linen fronts and cuffs, per ½ doz.	27
OXFORD CLOTH, Cool and Absorbing, the Newest Patterns, Collar's attached—½ doz.	20
TAFFA CLOTH, of a thinner texture than the Oxford very Cool—½ doz.	30
FRENCH CAMBRIC, Large Selection of the Newest Patterns, Collars attached—½ doz.	26
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, in great variety—½ doz.	48
SPUN SILK in neat patterns ..... each	9

Hats, Helmets, and Sola Topics, a large assortment.

Sleeping Suits of Spun silk, Oxford Cloth and Flannel, always ready.

Hosiery, Scarfs and Ties in great variety.

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Every Requisite for Travellers and Overland Passengers ready for immediate use.

Saddlers and Instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application, post free.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

NO. 13, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

An exceedingly handsome Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 hands, thoroughly broken and up to it etc., Rs. 1,000.

A Chesnut Australian Mare, 5 years, 15-1½ hands, a broken charger, hands infinitely fire perfectly, broken also to single and double harness, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 hands, fast, with exceptional 7 pounds pace, a splendid Dog-cart horse, Rs. 700